

The Pacific Commercial Advertiser

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, August 19.—Last 24 hours' rainfall, .00.
Temperature, Max. 84; Min. 75. Weather, cloudy.

SUGAR.—66 Degree Centrifugals, 3.93c.; Per Ton, \$78.60.
88 Analysis Beets, 9s. 9d.; Per Ton, \$80.80.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1907.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BIDS INVITED FOR FORTS HERE

Material Needed in Work at Diamond Head and Pearl Harbor.

There is no time being lost in getting the work for the fortification of Honolulu and also of Pearl Harbor under way. Captain Otwell, the United States Army Engineer office in charge, is now advertising for bids for an enormous amount of material which will be needed for the construction work in the near future. These bids will be opened on October 15, and will include the cement, sand and broken stone which will be needed in the work to be done.

The cement will, of course, have to come from outside the islands and will amount to 14,000 barrels, and must be of the best quality of Portland cement. Of this amount 8,000 barrels are for use at Pearl Harbor and will be stored in a warehouse to be erected near Hala-wa Ferry, while 6,000 barrels will be placed in a storehouse which will be erected in the rear of Diamond Head. The work at Diamond Head will evidently be done first, as the cement must be delivered, in lots of not less than 1000 barrels per month, thirty days after the contract has been approved by the Chief of Engineers, while the cement for Pearl Harbor, which must be delivered in the same sized lots, is not desired till two months after the approval of the contract.

Roth sand and broken stone will be found in this Territory. The Pearl Harbor work will call for 9500 tons of broken stone while at Diamond Head 7000 tons will be needed. The same time limits as in the case of the cement are made and 1200 tons monthly will be required under the contract conditions. The stone must be hard, durable, dense rock; sappy or surface rock will not be accepted. Hard lava rock is preferred. It must pass through a ring two inches in diameter and must be screened of all material which will pass through a screen with a 1-8 inch mesh.

The sand required at Diamond Head will amount to 3000 tons and for Pearl Harbor 4000 tons. Five hundred tons per month must be delivered at each place. The sand must be clean, silicious and fairly sharp and must not contain more than three per cent of clay. Fresh water sand is preferred but if salt water sand is furnished it must be thoroughly washed in fresh water before delivery. Crusher dust, obtained from lava rock, containing fine and coarse grains, free of dirt and impurities, may be accepted in lieu of sand.

LEAVES WITH SCANT CEREMONY

Milverson Leaves His Successor to Do the Best He Can.

The sudden and unceremonious departure of Deputy Attorney General Milverson, shaking the dust of the Territory from his feet the moment he found he was not to be appointed Attorney General, has been the occasion of considerable talk uncomplimentary to the late official.

Milverson had charge of the fishery cases and of land cases. Having had charge of them he was the only one in the office who knew the status of the cases, the courts were in, the work that had been done on them, and the circumstances of each case. He had just returned from a two months vacation with pay. It was not announced until the thirteenth who was to be the Attorney General. On the fourteenth Milverson left, knowing that his immediate chief would go out of office the fifteenth and that the new Attorney General would be put to great disadvantage if any of those who had had charge of particular portions of the work did not remain long enough to gather up the threads of the business and turn it over to the new incumbent with full information regarding it.

Milverson left without extending any of this courtesy to the new Attorney General. It is said in his defense that (Continued on Page Two.)

IS HIGH-LIFT PUMP ANOTHER USELESSNESS?

Howland's Coast Purchase Has So Far Proved a Dismal Failure-- Works on a Four-Year Schedule.

Was J. Hastings Howland, the then Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, handed a lemon when he bought the famous five thousand-dollar pump for sluicing work on the Nuuanu dam construction during his little jaunt to the Coast? That is what a good many are asking now, for from the way the pump has been not pumping since it was installed it looks like another of those things that have made Nuuanu famous. This is the pump over which there was a rumormade at the time of purchase, the bid of the Coast firm being dated before the advertisement calling for bids, the explanation having been that Howland was on the ground among the pump sellers of the Coast and knew just exactly what was wanted and could pick out the very thing in the pump line desired. At any rate he got the pump, had it installed on the ground selected at the reservoir, at a total cost of something over six thousand dollars, and now the pump doesn't do its work.

When the pump was installed and started up in the early part of the present month it was given out at the Department that it was to sluice down the hill and into place on the big Ewa fill some nine hundred yards of earth a day. As there are approximately 180,000 yards to be placed, the pump was to do it in two hundred days. The flume and pipe line and everything was ready for business on August 7, since which time it has been running. Up until August 17, from the ninth, inclusive, the water running down the flume carried with it less than four hundred yards, or at the rate of about fifty yards a day. This is some different to nine hundred yards a day, but the figures bear about the same proportion as the number of months in which the whole dam was to have been built to the number likely to be taken.

The pump in the first place is only handling a little over a third of the water it is supposed to be capable of, but that is not the only reason for the poor showing that is being made, as during the eight days it has been at work it has only run thirty-one and three-quarters hours. Breakdowns, jamming of the flume and other fiascos furnish the explanation, but the payroll goes on just the same. At this rate of progress, even supposing the breakdown habits of the new seven thousand-dollar pump can be cured, Howland's estimate of four months for the sluicing will stretch out into four years.

Another thing in connection with the present pumping plant is that it has been discovered that after all the pump has been put in the wrong place and will have to be moved again right away. What earth the water is delivering turns out to be principally gravel, excellent seepage material but poor stuff to hold in any water. The shifting of the pump again is expected to provide better material, while the pipe line is to be altered so that the head will be reduced and the pump given a better chance to do the work for which it was bought. Now the engine is working at full speed and the pump is revolving up to the required number of revolutions, but unfortunately the water doesn't come.

Prior to the installation of the pump it was promised that it would keep from twenty to thirty men shoveling earth into the flume, but five men have been found sufficient to put so much earth into the flume as to jam it, more earth than the water could handle.

Superintendent Holloway was seen yesterday in regard to the workings of the very pump for the job that Howland had picked out on the spot, knowing just exactly what was wanted, and he was asked whether he considered the pump to be the failure that was reported. Mr. Holloway did not. He said that with some fixing the pump would do the work. It was true that the spot selected for it had not turned out to be the best place, but that could be remedied by moving the pump and trying over again. He disclaimed all responsibility for the figures Howland had given out about the work the pump would do and the amount of earth it would move. He informed the reporter that at the present time the pump was handling well up to two-thirds of its guaranteed capacity, having been probably not informed that the weir measuring the flow showed that only a trifle over one-third of the guaranteed discharge of the pump was being sent down the flume. As to when the dam would eventually be completed Mr. Holloway would not venture to even guess.

THE CONTRACT NEARLY PAU.

The plans of the department regarding the dam, as intimated yesterday by Mr. Holloway, are to call the Whitehouse contract pan as soon as the appropriation runs out, which will be, he thinks, about the end of this month. Then the work is to be completed by the department without any further contract. "The loan bill does not require us to advertise for bids for any work to be done under it," he explained.

THE DISPUTED PAYROLLS.

It is in connection with the installation of this pump that the disputed payrolls cropped up this month, the cost of installing and hauling the pump and engine, the materials and labor for the flume, the wages of the engineer for the pump and the salaries of the superintendents being put in and charged to the running expenses of the Honolulu waterworks, a charge which the Auditor refused to allow and which is now up to the Attorney General for his opinion. A BOSSY JOB.

In connection with these figures and the general running of the whole job a glance over the bills on file in the Auditor's office will show that for the amount of money actually spent in labor on the work the cost of watching it spent seems excessive.

The estimate of the contractor for the month of July is less than four thousand dollars. This includes all the work done by him and also his commissions and profits. To see that it was spent according to specifications the government had inspectors, engineers and other officials on the ground to the value of \$750. This includes J. Hastings Howland's salary of \$250 and that of his brother, \$175.

APPROPRIATION BALANCE.

At the beginning of July there remained to the credit of the Nuuanu dam contract approximately \$10,000. Since that time the amount of work done has been small, the rainy weather interfering with the continued progress of the work, so that there will be enough of the original appropriation left to run the work through September. By that time it may be that the new loan money will be available, or at least soon after.

It may be stated that the views of the Superintendent of Public Works (Continued on Page Two.)

APPLICATIONS ALL TURNED DOWN

Four Would-Be Saloon Keepers Squelched by the Board.

The Board of License Commissioners bowed out four yesterday afternoon without turning a hair or batting an eye.

At four o'clock the public hearing of four applications began. A. M. Brown represented one of them; Colin Campbell, another; P. H. Burnette, a third, and A. G. M. Robertson, the fourth. Two of them were Fishmarket sufferers—that is, they had formerly had saloons that came within the Fishmarket dead line and the Commission had refused them licenses. So they secured premises a little farther away, and tried, tried again. Wong Chung Lung, who had been refused a license for a place at Hotel and Kekaualike streets, wanted a license for a place at 1114 Maunakea street, farther away from the dead Fishmarket. Pang Lum Mow, another Fishmarket sufferer, had found a place just opposite that found by Wong. Ichiro Nishikawa, who had abandoned a general merchandise business at Alea in which he had been laudably and honorably engaged, according to his attorney, Colin Campbell, for ten years, to seek riches by way of the retail saloon business, and had been turned down by the board, now sought a license for a wholesale business. He thought some of the people at Alea might want their liquor delivered at their houses instead of having to rush their own growler.

Loo Goon, who was represented by his attorney as having learned the liquor business "thoroughly" during his employment at Peacock & Co.'s, wanted a license for Harry Juen's old place at the junction of King street and Beretania avenue. His attorney urged (1) that he was an American citizen, and (2) that there was a large and presumably thirsty population in that neighborhood, and comparatively few saloons. Incidentally, it was stated that Pang Lum Mow is also an American citizen.

The board heard the applicants and then went into executive session, coming out with the announcement that all four of them had been denied.

There is a feeling, among those who have watched the course of the board, that when an applicant has been turned down once he can make money by not applying again. Also, the inference is drawn in some quarters that there will be no great increase in the number of licenses allowed over those now issued, and that hence a license once secured will be a valuable asset and worth while treasuring by strict compliance with the law.

Fred Kiley's bartender asked the board to postpone a decision on Kiley's application until after the thirtieth, when Kiley would be back. It was stated that he had gone away not expecting "what happened"—presumably the scorching protest against his place which was made the other day—and therefore more time was wanted. But the law requires the board to decide one way or the other within ten days after the public hearing, so the request could not be granted. A continuance was given until August 21, however. At that time, also, there will be a public hearing on the application of another of A. M. Brown's clients.

JAPANESE WOMAN THE LATEST VICTIM

A Japanese woman, a servant of Mrs. High, was the only Japanese to step off a car backwards yesterday. She did the trick from a moving Punahou car just as it was rounding the curve at the corner of Fort and Beretania avenue and was thrown heavily to the ground and rendered unconscious. Fortunately Dr. Moore was close at hand at the time of the accident and took the case in hand at once, hurrying the woman off for treatment. She recovered from her swoon before the doctor's office was reached, however, and declared that there was no pillkiki. Those who saw the accident feared that the car had run over both the woman's feet and her escape in this respect was a most narrow one.

TAFT PRESENTED IN OHIO AS THE NEXT PRESIDENT

Favors Tariff Revision and Punishment of Trusts.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)
COLUMBUS, Ohio, August 20.—Secretary Taft was introduced prior to his speech here last night as the next president of the United States. In his speech the Secretary made no reference to his candidacy for the presidency, but reiterated his opinion as to the necessity of a revision of the tariff and the imprisonment of the heads of the trusts who persist in violating the laws.



JAPAN THINKS KOREAN AUTONOMY IS ENDED

TOKIO, August 20.—Marquis Ito returned from Korea yesterday and was greeted with a demonstration. The new convention which he has concluded with the Korean ruler is regarded here as a surrender to Japan of Korean autonomy.

CONTRACTOR MAKES DIRT FLY.

WASHINGTON, August 20.—Owing to the rapidity with which the work on the Panama canal is being done by the contractor the yearly appropriation has already been exceeded by eight million dollars.

BOTH SIDES CONFIDENT.

NEW YORK, August 20.—Both sides in the telegraphers' strike are confident of victory in the struggle. The service is greatly improved over that of the past few days.

GUILTY OF LAND FRAUDS.

BENSON, Arizona, August 20.—Doctor Benson has been found guilty of fraud in connection with the government land.

AFTERNOON CABLE REPORT.

SHANGHAI, August 19.—The revolutionary movement is gaining strength daily.

CASABLANCA, August 19.—The Moors have been routed again, in a fierce fight with the French and Spanish.

PRETORIA, August 19.—The government of the Transvaal will purchase the Cullinan diamond for \$100,000 and present it to King Edward, in recognition of his bestowal of a constitution for the Colony.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 19.—The Supreme Court has sustained the legality of the removal of Schmitz as Mayor and the appointment of Dr. Taylor to succeed him. After the decision Taylor carried out his plan to remove Chief Dinan. He appointed a Police Commission consisting of Hugo Keil, Joseph A. Leggett, Charles A. Sweigert and A. D. Cutler.

FLEET MAY STAY SHORT TIME ONLY IN PACIFIC

The exultation of the papers on the Pacific coast over the prospect that the Atlantic fleet will visit their part of the world and perhaps remain there, says the Army and Navy Register, may serve to remove the occasion of the celebration. It is by no means certain that the ships of the Atlantic fleet will do more than visit the Pacific coast, remain there a few weeks and come back. There are already at work in the east the influences which in the end are calculated to effect this prompt return, if indeed, they do not prevent the ships from making this trip. In this connection it must be remembered that the departure of the ships of the Atlantic fleet from eastern waters would deprive something like 15,000 men of work which has been afforded them off and on during the year. This is a gain for the organized labor of the Pacific coast, but it is a corresponding sacrifice to workmen along the Atlantic seaboard and but it is a contest which will probably be decided in the end in favor of the return of the ships. It is certain that there will be a howl when Congress meets with specific reference to the cost of it all.

Nearly all the battleships of the Atlantic Fleet which have been at the navy yards undergoing repairs and being overhauled in preparation for the probable trip to the Pacific ocean have left the yards. The Connecticut and Alabama left New York on August 2 and the department was advised that the Missouri would leave Norfolk, the Kansas would leave League Island, and the Vermont and Illinois would leave Boston on August 3. The only battleship which remained on August 3 at a navy yard was the Ohio at Brooklyn.